



# Dobrý den

# Ne-like Ar Soft X-ray Laser and Focusing of EUV Light

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#### DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SCIENCES

#### **Outline of Talk**



- Experimental Setup
  - Capillary discharge soft X-ray laser
- Experimental Results
  - Lasing properties Gain characteristics
  - Parameter region Current, Pressure
  - Effect of predischarge, Contamination
  - Focusing of EUV light by Wolter mirror
- Summary

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# **Objectives**

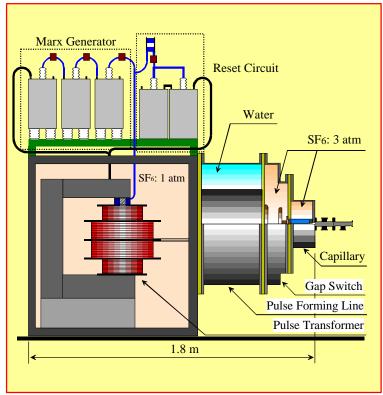


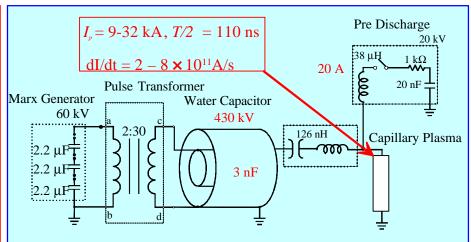
- Construction of compact, high-power, short-wavelength X-ray laser
  - Application
    - High rep-rate, compact X-ray laser: Metrology
    - Short wavelength: Diagnostics of high density plasma, X-ray microscope, etc.
  - Property of soft X-ray laser
    - Gain length product
    - Improvement of ECE: plasma dynamics, lasing physics
- Focusing of EUV light by Wolter mirror
  - Simple deflection No aberration



### **Experimental Device**





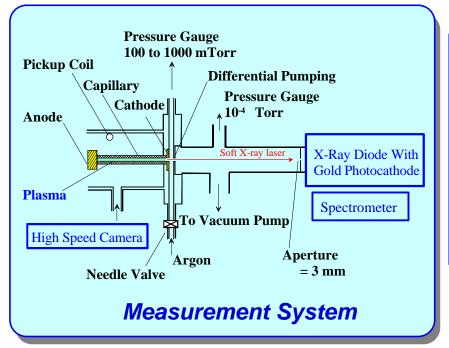


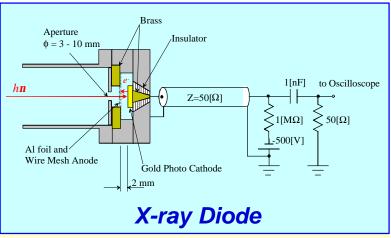
Dimension of the Capillary Inner diameter: 3, 4 mm Length: 150, 200, 350mm



#### **Setup of XRD Measurement System**







Aluminum foil filter of  $0.8 \text{ or } 2 \mu \text{ m}$  thick is used.

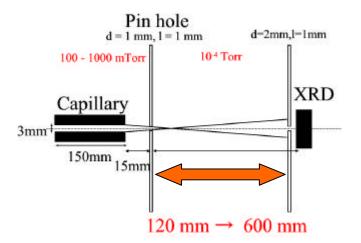


### **Directivity of Laser Beam**

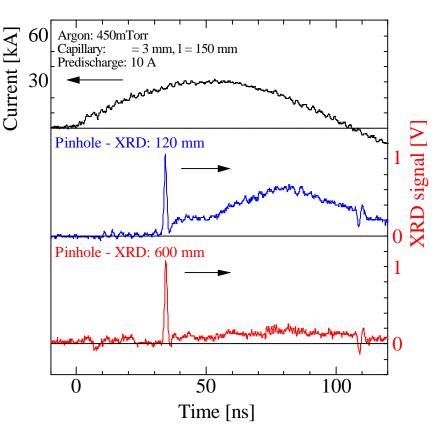


#### **Discharge condition**

- •Capillary length: 150 mm, diameter: 3 mm
- •Filling Ar pressure: 450 mTorr
- •Preionization current: 10 A



To confirm the directivity of laser, the distance from the capillary to the XRD is changed from 120mm to 600mm

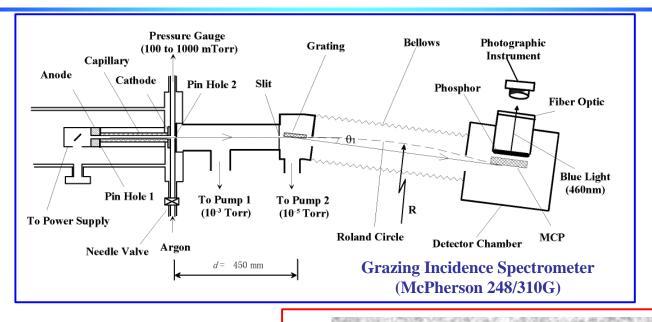


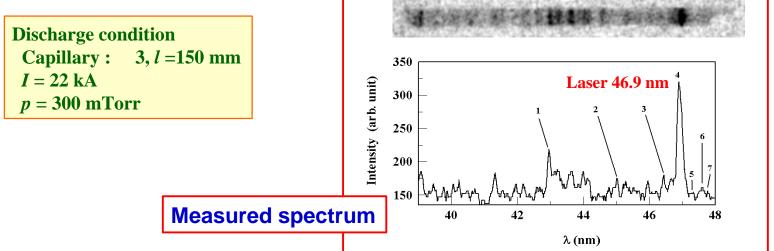
XRD output dependence on distance between capillary and detector



## **Spectroscopic Measurement**



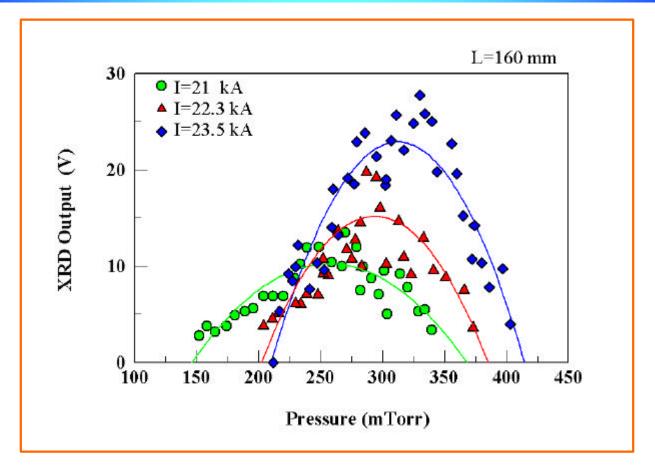






#### **Output Dependence on Current**



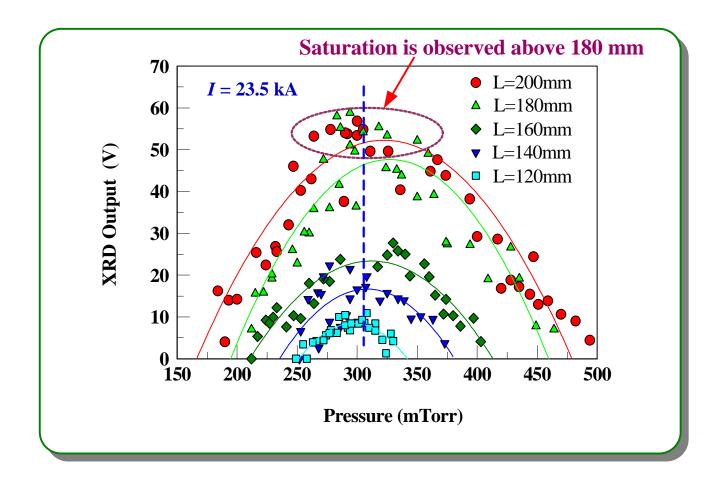


The XRD output increases by more than 100%, by increasing only 10 % of the discharge current. This indicates that the laser amplification is very sensitive to the discharge current.



#### **Output Dependence on Plasma Length**





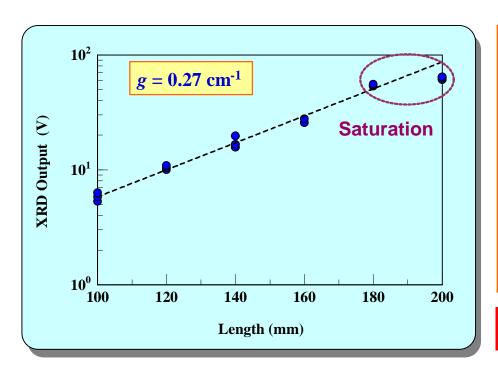


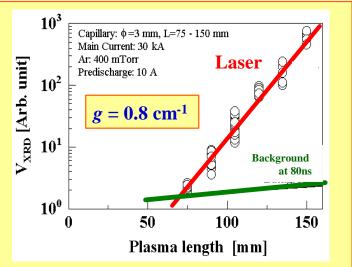
## **Gain-Length Product**



$$I = 23.5 \text{ kA}$$
  
 $p = 300 \text{ mTorr Ar}$ 





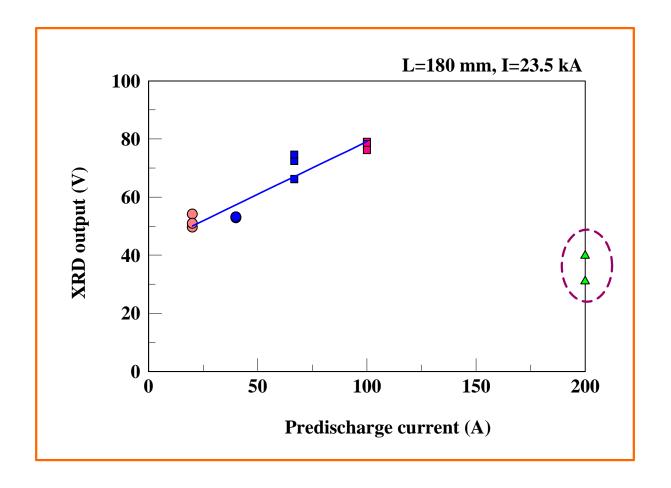


Maximum gain-length product gl of 12 ( $g = 0.8 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) and Laser output energy of 5 - 6  $\mu$ J are obtained.

#### Dependence of XRD Output on Predischarge Current Institute of technology









# **Contamination of Capillary**



After a few 100 shots, laser output is gradually decreasing.

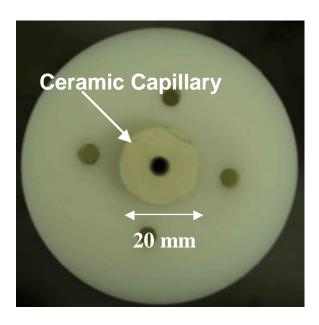


Black thin film is found on the inner wall of capillary, which may be caused by the deposition of electrode material (Molybdenum).



After treatment with nitric acid to remove the film, the laser output recovers the initial power.

Photo of capillary after a few 100 shots

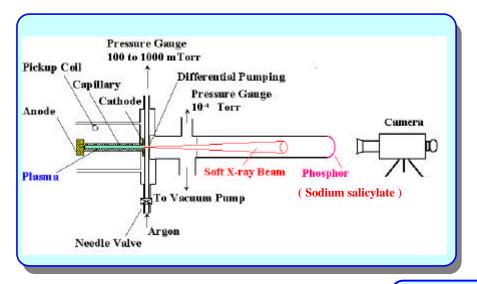


Analysis of contaminants is planned.



#### **Background SXR/EUV Observation**



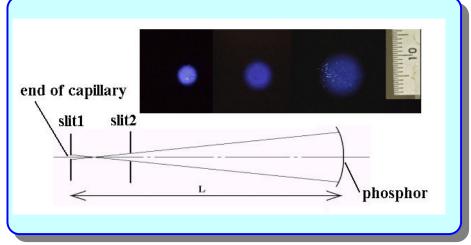


Observed light spot of the background light F-number=2.4,

Capillary length 160 mm. Measured beam divergency:

14 mrad

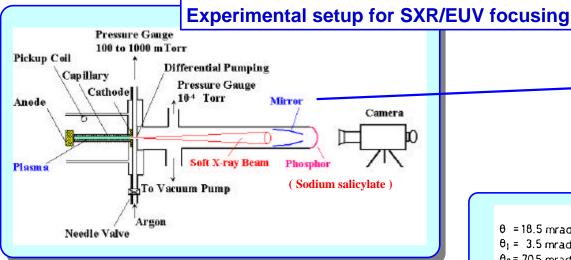
Device used for observation of the divergence of background light



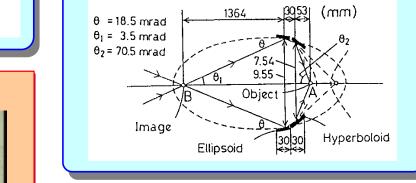


# **Focusing by Wolter Mirror**

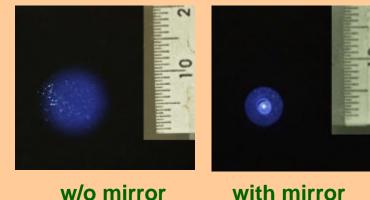








#### **Experimental result**



**Dimension of the Wolter mirror** 

Walter type mirror condenses EUV light from a capillary discharge into a light spot of 1 mm diameter.



# **Summary**



- Ne-like Ar Soft X-ray Lasing was observed
  - Current of 9-32kA and half period of 110ns
    - Ceramic capillary : =3, 4 mm, l = 150, 200, 350 mm
    - Argon gas pressure: 150-800mTorr
  - Lasing at 46.9 nm was confirmed by spectroscopy
  - Maximum gl = 4.3 (g = 0.27 cm<sup>-1</sup>) at 23.5 kA, 300 mTorr
- Sufficient pre-discharge current is essential for
  - Increase of laser output
  - Excess predischarge current decreases the laser output instead of increasing
- Focusing of EUV light was confirmed
  - Using a Wolter type grazing incidence mirror, the beam image of 10 mm in diameter is condensed to a light spot of 1 mm.



